



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ARTICLE VI. The officers of the society shall be a president, one or more vice-presidents, as the board of directors may from time to time determine; a secretary, an executive director, a treasurer, and an auditor, to be chosen at the annual meeting of the society on the nomination of the board of directors.

The officers shall be elected for one year, and shall hold office until their successors have qualified.

ARTICLE VII. There shall be an executive committee of the society, to consist of the president, secretary, executive director, treasurer, and five members of the board of directors, to be chosen by the board immediately after the annual meeting. The executive committee shall, subject to the control of the board of directors, administer the affairs of the society, and shall fill temporarily all vacancies occurring in any office.

The executive committee shall choose its own chairman and secretary. It shall meet at least once in each month, except July and August, on a fixed date to be determined by resolution, and shall hold special meetings at the request of the chairman and secretary or of any three members.

ARTICLE VIII. The work of the society shall be organized in two departments: A Department of Organization and General Propaganda, to be in charge of the executive director, and a Department of Publication, to be conducted by the secretary.

The executive director, acting under the advice of the executive committee, shall undertake to bring into close and active co-operation the peace forces of the United States, shall assist in organizing new peace societies, and in increasing the membership of those now existing. He shall advise with peace workers in this and other countries to the end that public sentiment may be organized and strengthened, and shall make an annual report of his work to the board of directors.

The secretary, acting under the advice of the executive committee, shall, in addition to the ordinary duties of secretary, edit the publications of the American Peace Society, and shall distribute the same. He shall advise with peace leaders in this and other countries as to the best forms of publishing propaganda, with a view to preventing duplication and unnecessary expense. He shall keep the records of the society, and shall make an annual report to the directors of the work in his department.

ARTICLE IX. The society shall hold an annual meeting in May of each year, on such day as shall be fixed by the executive committee, following a meeting of the board of directors. The reports of the secretary, the executive director, and treasurer, when approved by the board of directors, shall be presented at said annual meeting of the society. Special meetings of the society may be called by the executive committee or by any twenty-five members of the society, on ten days' notice.

ARTICLE X. The object of this society shall never be changed, but the constitution may in all other respects be amended at the annual meeting of the society by a two-thirds vote, on the recommendation of the board of directors or of a majority of the constituent societies.

---

President Taft's address on "The Dawn of World Peace" was read in many of the schools of Boston on the Hague Day Anniversary last month.

## The Eighty-fourth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

*Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:*

The directors herewith submit the eighty-fourth annual report of the work of the society, with a brief statement of the general status of the peace movement throughout the world at the present time.

### *The New Washington Headquarters.*

After carrying on its work from 1828 to 1834 in New York, from 1834 to 1837 in Hartford, and from 1837 to 1911, a period of 74 years, in Boston, the American Peace Society, on the 1st of May last year, by action of its board of directors, moved its headquarters from Boston to the National Capital. This change was decided upon by the board after careful consideration for some two years. The new quarters were opened in Washington on the 1st of May last year, when the present board came into existence. The removal to the National Capital has so far justified itself most fully. The society had always been national in name and purpose, and had grown to be such in fact, both in its membership and in the scope of its labors. The change of location has much increased the feeling of this national character in all parts of the nation, and has made the increase of its membership and the creation of branch societies throughout the country much more easy of accomplishment. The location at the National Capital has also brought the management into more direct contact with our friends in Congress, and likewise with the Department of State, thus enabling us to realize more quickly and fully both the general sentiment of the country in regard to international affairs and more readily to understand the activities of the Department of State in relation to international questions. This gives the Society a power of influence which it could not otherwise have.

### *Meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee.*

At the close of the annual meeting of the society, held at Baltimore on May 4th, last year, in connection with the Third National Peace Congress, our board met for organization. Provision was then made for the selection of the executive committee, to which, in accordance with the general plan of reorganization approved at the annual meeting, the executive work of the society was to be entrusted, the directors being expected to hold but two regular meetings during the year.

An important meeting of the board was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the 8th of December, in connection with the special meeting of the society, called to consider more fully the reorganization of the society, with a view of trying to bring about, if possible, a federation of all the peace societies of the country. During the summer and autumn important interviews had taken place between representatives of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, the New York Peace Society, the American Peace Society, etc., at which plans for the reorganization and federation above alluded to were most carefully discussed. The result was the calling of this special meeting of the society on the

8th of December, at which the scheme of reorganization was approved for substance of doctrine. At the meeting of our board immediately following this special meeting all the important lines of the society's work were discussed, and a committee appointed to revise the constitution of the society in accordance with the plans which had been agreed upon.

The executive committee, to which was committed the carrying forward of the various lines of the society's work, has held meetings once a month from September to May, and a few special meetings made necessary by important subjects requiring particular attention.

#### *The Federation of the Various Peace Societies.*

The work of federating the peace societies of the country in and through the American Peace Society has been carried forward as fast as possible under all the circumstances. The New York Peace Society and the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society voted almost immediately to make themselves constituents of our organization. This work of federation cannot, of course, be accomplished all at once, but it is hoped that in time the few important societies which still remain out of the national society may see their way later to come in.

#### *Relations with the Carnegie Peace Endowment.*

As a result of the action of the American Peace Society at the special meeting, held on the 8th of December, and the practical progress of the work of federation, the trustees of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, at their annual meeting in December, on the recommendation of the Department of Intercourse and Education, voted to make the American Peace Society the agent of their general propaganda work in this country, provided the plan of reorganization and federation should be effectively carried out. This vote carried with it an important subvention in support of our work, including that of the branch societies, which has already been paid over to our treasurer for the first half year, ending July 1st this year. It is understood that this aid will be continued annually hereafter. Our society has thus been put in a position to do a larger and more effective work than it has ever before been in a position to accomplish, both in the way of educating public opinion and in bringing influence to bear upon the national legislature. The immediate effect has been to encourage our members and workers all over the nation to increase their activities.

#### *The Branch Societies.*

At the time of the removal of our headquarters to Washington the branches of the society in different sections of the country numbered 15, including two auxiliaries and the Intercollegiate Peace Association. The number has increased within the year to 24. When the plan of reorganization and federation was entered upon the New York Peace Society and the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society at once made themselves members of the federation. Later the recently organized Washington (D. C.) Peace Society and the German-American Peace Society, which had for some years co-operated with us as an auxiliary, voted to make themselves branches. New State branches have been created in Georgia, Oregon, Massachusetts, Maine, Nebraska, and New Hampshire. Steps have likewise been taken

for further State branches in Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Nearly all of the branch societies have been doing active work during the year in the circulation of literature, in holding public meetings, in lectures, in work for the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, etc. Fourteen of them have been granted by our executive committee appropriations from the money received from the Carnegie Endowment, and others will likewise be given grants as soon as they are in proper shape to use the aid effectively. These appropriations have necessarily been much smaller than the committee would have liked to make, if it had had more money at its disposal. The committee have felt it to be wise to make appropriations to these societies on the basis of efficiency, present and prospective, and not simply on that of membership. The support thus given to them has much increased their confidence and their ability to promote work in their several districts. The results are already appearing in the considerable increase of their membership and in the number of meetings held, the literature distributed, etc. It is our hope now that within a year or two more the system of branch societies may be extended to every State in the Union. The list of the branches is as follows:

#### *Branches of the American Peace Society.*

Buffalo Peace Society, Buffalo.  
Chicago Peace Society, Chicago.  
Cleveland Peace Society, Cleveland.  
Connecticut Peace Society, Hartford.  
Georgia Peace Society, Atlanta.  
German-American Peace Society, New York.  
Italian-American Peace Society, New York.  
Maine Peace Society, Portland.  
Maryland Peace Society, Baltimore.  
Massachusetts Peace Society, Boston.  
Nebraska Peace Society, Lincoln.  
New Hampshire Peace Society, Concord.  
Section: The Derry Peace Society.  
New York Peace Society, New York.  
Oregon Peace Society, Portland, Ore.  
Northern California Peace Society, Berkeley.  
Southern California Peace Society, Los Angeles.

#### *Section: The Redlands Peace Society.*

Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, Philadelphia.  
Utah Peace Society, Salt Lake City.  
Vermont Peace Society, Montpelier.  
State of Washington Peace Society, Seattle.  
Washington (D. C.) Peace Society.

#### *Auxiliaries.*

Kansas State Peace Society, Wichita.  
Arbitration and Peace Society of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.  
Intercollegiate Peace Association, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

#### *The Departments.*

The creation of departments of the society's work in different parts of the nation, with a competent director in charge of each of them, has already developed to a sufficient extent to show that this is one of the best possible methods of promoting lasting peace work, and also of strengthening and enlarging the society's power

and influence. The first of these departments was created some five years ago at Los Angeles for the Pacific coast, and placed in charge of Mr. Robert C. Root, whose work on the coast has been extremely successful. The second department was created for the central West, with headquarters at Chicago, and placed in charge of our efficient Field Secretary, Charles E. Beals. The office of this department is financed entirely by the Chicago Peace Society, and is proving itself a strong center of peace propaganda. After the removal to Washington last spring, a department for the New England States was created, and placed in charge of Dr. James L. Tryon, who had previously been assistant secretary in the office at Boston. Dr. Tryon has within the year done most efficient work in the enlargement of the membership of the Massachusetts Peace Society and in the establishment of new branches for Maine and New Hampshire. He has also well under way the establishment of branches for the States of Rhode Island and Vermont, thus completing the organization for peace propaganda of the entire New England territory. The latest department created is one for the States of New York and New Jersey, in which one-tenth of the entire population of the United States is found. Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, of Columbia University, has been made the director of this important department, and has already in the brief time since his appointment been diligently engaged in working out plans for the development of work in that populous region. The executive committee has had under advisement the creation at an early date of further departments for the South Atlantic States at Atlanta, Ga., and for the southwestern section of the country, probably at Wichita, Kan. The advantage of this system of departments is that it gives the peace movement in the sections covered by them the continued services of an experienced worker in the organization and development of branch societies in the States of the district, and also in general peace work, through the holding of meetings, the giving of lectures, the distribution of literature, etc.

#### *Membership and Finances.*

The membership of the society has steadily increased during the year, and numbers now something over 5,000. Most of the increase has been through the addition of the new branch societies. Those who were already members of the society in States and localities where branch organizations have since been formed have to a large extent been transferred to the membership lists of the branch societies. The total membership in the branch societies is now about 4,000, the remainder still retaining their direct membership. It is probable that in time when branches are organized in all the States of the Union there will be little membership outside of that in the branches, though it is probable that the direct membership will always have to be continued, as there are many persons who do not care to join the branch societies. One-half of the annual membership fee of one dollar received by the branch societies is turned over to our general treasury, and in return for this the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* is sent without further charge to all the branch members.

Our financial condition is today better than it has ever before been. This is chiefly owing to the subven-

tion received from the Carnegie Endowment. Contributions from other sources have fallen off to some extent, owing in part to the decease of former generous supporters, and in part, we fear, to the unfortunate notion that has gone abroad that there is no longer any need of persons of small means sending in their contributions. It is hoped that this unfortunate notion may be speedily corrected, as the demands of the society for means to support its vastly enlarged work are relatively greater at the present time than they were before the society received any aid from the Carnegie Endowment. The treasurer's report will show that the receipts for the past year have been \$31,878.66 and that the expenses have been \$25,156.07. No legacies have been received during the year, but notice has been sent us of a bequest of \$3,000 in the will of William Alexander Smith, late of New York State, which it is expected will be paid at an early date.

#### *General Work of the Society.*

All the usual lines of the society's work have been continued—the publication and circulation of literature, the circulation of our monthly journal, the distribution of books, lectures, organizing and holding meetings and conferences, and co-operation in congresses etc., with other peace agencies. The general secretary, the directors of our four departments, the members of our lecture bureau and other members of the society have given many addresses during the year before institutions and organizations of many kinds. Our general secretary has been so constantly occupied with general correspondence, editorial work, work in connection with the reorganization of the society, etc., that he has given somewhat less time to lectures than heretofore. But the heads of our departments have been most busy throughout the year in meeting the many calls made upon them for addresses on the peace movement. The Field Secretary's labors in this line have been much in demand and widely extended in the Central West. Our Pacific coast representative has had almost unceasing labor among the high schools, colleges, churches, etc., along the Pacific coast. The New England director, in addition to his extended labors for the creation of branch societies, has given much time to addressing various kinds of audiences. Professor Dutton, though only recently placed in charge of the department for New York and New Jersey, has begun a course of visits to various cities for the organization of groups or committees, which he hopes to make more extended the coming year. Our workers were strongly represented at the Third National Peace Congress, held at Baltimore in May last. This Congress was initiated from our office, though organized and carried through by a local committee under the lead of Theodore Marburg, president of the Maryland Peace Society. Our society was also well represented at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference, held in May last, our secretary being, as heretofore, a member of the business committee. Delegates were appointed to represent the American Peace Society at the Nineteenth International Peace Congress, which was to have met in Rome in October, but which had to be postponed on account of the conditions in the Italian capital caused by the prevalence of cholera in the peninsula.

## THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

The regular monthly edition of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* has increased from 7,500 copies a year ago to 9,000 copies at the present time. This increase has come about largely through the addition of new branch societies, all of whose members are supplied with the paper on receipt of half of the annual membership fee of one dollar, which is the same in the branch societies as in the parent society. As in former years, the journal is furnished gratuitously, through the generosity of friends, to college and university libraries, theological schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, public libraries, etc. Our exchange list is growing, and thus the paper is brought to the attention of many editors of weekly and other journals. Every effort has been made to keep the paper up to the high standard which it has for several years been recognized as maintaining as a faithful and up-to-date exponent of the peace movement in all its phases. The department of news of what the peace organizations are doing has been considerably developed. We have not yet provided for a corps of assistant editors or editorial contributors, but it is hoped that this may be done at an early date. The paper is now much sought by many libraries where an effort is made to keep complete files for the use of the increasing number of persons who are studying the subject of peace. In connection with the movement inaugurated in October last to bring public sentiment to bear to secure the ratification by the Senate of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, a special edition of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* was prepared devoted wholly to the subject of the treaties. Of this edition 100,000 copies were printed and distributed to persons in all parts of the land whose names had been sent to our office by men and women interested in the success of the treaties. The funds for this special edition were supplied by the Department of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment through the Citizens' National Committee, organized to promote the ratification of the treaties. On the 1st of June last year, soon after the establishment of our headquarters in Washington, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* was entered as second-class matter at the Washington post-office under the act of July 16, 1894. Under this act we are allowed to mail the paper at the cent-a-pound rate to any and everybody, without the necessity of having a list of *bona fide* subscriptions. Under this arrangement, however, the paper is not allowed to carry advertising. But we shall be able under this provision to distribute the journal in much larger editions than heretofore, as fast as we have the means for printing and mailing. We are glad to be able to record the fact that the *ADVOCATE* is more and more widely recognized and appreciated as a high-grade and trustworthy organ of the movement for world peace.

*General Literature.*

Our pamphlet literature, of which we publish some fifty different titles, has continued to be much in demand. New editions of several of the most important pamphlets have been issued during the year. The demand for these documents comes especially from students in the colleges and universities, the normal and high schools, from the young men and women who are preparing essays and orations for the prize contests which

in increasing numbers are held in these institutions, from ministers, teachers, and others who are interested in the peace propaganda. We have also continued to handle all the important peace books, both old and new, dealing with the problems of peace and war. Several new works have been published during the year bearing on these problems. All of these are placed in our office library for permanent preservation and reference, and are also kept for sale to supply the increasing demands for peace works.

*The Lecture Bureau.*

The names of more than thirty speakers are carried on our list of lecturers available for addressing conferences, conventions, club meetings, church and educational gatherings, etc. Many of these speakers have been much in demand in their special localities. Similar lists of lecturers are also provided by other organizations not organically connected with ours, such as the World Peace Foundation, the American School Peace League, the Association for International Conciliation, etc. Frequent applications to be placed on this lecture list come to us from persons in different parts of the country, who have become interested in the promotion of the cause of peace. This furnishes an encouraging indication of the general growth of the cause for which our society has so long stood.

*Special Work for the Arbitration Treaties.*

Soon after the treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France were sent by the President to the Senate and the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was made public, it became evident that a special campaign in behalf of their ratification would have to be carried on among the people of the nation. A number of prominent peace workers, of whom our secretary was one, were called together in New York by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, acting director of the Department of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, to consider what should be done in the matter. After several conferences it was decided to create a Citizens' National Committee, composed of prominent men all over the nation who were known to be warm supporters of the international arbitration movement, under whose auspices the campaign for ratification should be carried on. Different lines of work were assigned by the committee to different organizations. Following up this general plan, our office assumed the task of preparing a special edition of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* containing the most important things which had been written and said on the subject, and of giving this a wide distribution throughout the nation. The result was the sending out in December the 100,000 copies of the journal alluded to above. In addition to this work, the general secretary, our department directors, and the leaders of a number of the branch societies assisted in organizing great public meetings in various sections, and securing influential speakers therefor. One of these, organized under our auspices, was held in the "Hall of the Americas," Washington. It brought together an audience which taxed the capacity of the hall, was addressed by President Taft and other prominent speakers, and was in every way a most impressive demonstration in favor of the treaties. A very important line of this work was that undertaken among the citizens of

our country who are of German origin, in order to remove the false impression which had gone abroad among them that our Government and people had practically ignored Germany in the matter of such treaties. This service was committed by our executive committee to Dr. Ernst Richard, of Columbia University, and president of the German-American branch of our society. His work was very effective in removing misunderstanding, and the results were quickly apparent in the telegrams and resolutions sent to the Senate. The action of the Senate on these treaties is well known to all. In their amended form these conventions have not yet been ratified by the President with the British and French governments. On account of the present political situation it has not been practicable to continue for the time being the campaign for treaties of this sort, though it is expected that the subject will be taken up again by the President in the autumn, after the elections are over, and further effort made either to have them ratified in their amended form or to secure the conclusion of other more satisfactory treaties.

#### *The Third National Peace Congress.*

The Third National Peace Congress, held in Baltimore the first week in May last year, was one of the most successful peace congresses which has yet been held. In numbers it was not so impressive as either the New York or the Chicago National Congress. But the fact that it was opened by the President of the United States—the first peace congress that had ever been inaugurated by the head of a great nation—gave it a publicity and an impressiveness which no peace gathering had before known. An extended report of the proceedings of the Congress was given in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, and it is not necessary to repeat the details here. Unfortunately, on account of the removal of the chairman of the Publication Committee to another city, the stenographic report of the proceedings has not yet been published, though it is understood to be practically ready now for distribution. No National Peace Congress will be held this year. The Baltimore Congress voted to make the American Peace Congress a permanent organization whose meetings should be held every other year.

#### *The Nineteenth International Peace Congress.*

The Nineteenth International Peace Congress, whose meeting in Rome in October last was prevented by the epidemic of cholera then prevailing in the peninsula, is announced to be held in Geneva in August next, beginning on the 26th and extending to the end of the month. To this congress it is important that the American Peace Society should send a strong delegation, for whose appointment provision ought to be made today. Because of the failure of the congress at Rome last year, many of the delegates who were already in Europe were invited by the International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, to attend the sessions of its annual meeting held at that time. This meeting proved to be of very great interest, and was a veritable peace congress in a smaller way.

#### *The Need of Further Education of Public Sentiment.*

A number of occurrences during the past twelve-month have revealed the urgent need of a much wider

and more thorough campaign for the enlightenment of public opinion and the removal from the minds and hearts of the people of old prejudices and illusions in regard to war. Italy has made war upon the Turkish Empire in Tripoli, in disregard of solemn obligations assumed in the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and for reasons which have not at all commended themselves to the other governments, and especially not to the peace party throughout the world. The Italian people seem to have been swept off their feet by revival of passion for war and the dictates of a crude patriotism which one had supposed had largely disappeared from a civilized people which has done so much for the progress of the world and among whom the peace movement had made in many ways most extraordinary progress. This unfortunate war is still going on, neither party being willing as yet, though solicited by the other governments to try to come to an agreement, to renounce any of its pretensions in the matter. In Mexico a spirit of discord and lawlessness has broken out, which has been a deep disappointment to those who had watched with satisfaction the progress of that republic during the last generation in what seemed to be genuine respect for law and order. There does not seem as yet to be any hope of a speedy end to this reign of lawlessness. In China a revolution has taken place which has cost many lives and much destruction of property. It is encouraging to see indications that the outcome of this revolution, unfortunate as it has been in many ways, is to be a new order of things in that great empire, from which much may reasonably be expected hereafter in the further development of international justice and pacific relations. The strained relations between Great Britain and Germany have continued, and it has recently become known that only last summer a terrific war between these two great powers was much nearer than many had supposed. Though the tension has been temporarily relieved, it is to be feared that the spirit of mutual dislike and distrust is still so strong that, in spite of vigorous efforts of the friends of peace in the two countries to prevent a rupture, the danger of a great catastrophe which might involve all Europe has not yet entirely passed. From these facts, and others which might be cited, it must be evident to all that the campaign for the eradication of the old spirit of lawlessness, false patriotism, enmity and war must be pushed with increasing vigor in all countries, in those which are supposed to be highly civilized as well as in others.

The growth of armaments, especially of the navies of the great maritime powers, still goes on heaping upon the already overloaded taxpayers of the nations increasingly exhausting burdens which make the struggle for life more and more difficult and threaten ultimately to exhaust the vitality and producing power of the people. Against this mad race for supremacy in the instruments of death and destruction, which has been declared by a statesman in high position to be "a satire on civilization," the opposition must be developed and strengthened more and more among the masses of the people in all countries until the governments are compelled to come to an international agreement for limitation and reduction of armaments. In this field the organized peace forces of the world must continue unabated their labors.



*The Strength of the Movement for World Peace.*

But it is not to these untoward events that the friends of peace are to look for light and guidance, but to the essential soundness of their principles and to the extraordinary development of interest in their cause in all parts of the world. The movement for world peace was never so strong as at the present moment, and it has made unwonted progress since our last annual report. The advance in peace sentiment among the people at large and the demand for security against the risk of war has gained to such an extent that all the capitals of the world are feeling its influence. The peace forces and agencies have within the year greatly increased their numbers and their power for individual and co-operative activity and influence. The development of our own society's strength and work has been outlined above. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has completed its organization in three departments of work, all of which are to be carried forward with energy and zeal, backed by the power of the great gift which Mr. Carnegie has so highly honored himself by putting at the disposal of the peace movement. Under one of these departments, that for history and economics, an important conference was held last summer at Berne, which brought together some of the foremost European scholars in these fields and initiated the scientific study of the causes and effects of war. The World Peace Foundation, created by Mr. Ginn, has likewise completed its organization and plans of work, the influence of which has already begun to be felt not only in this country, but elsewhere. The American School Peace League is rapidly bringing the teachers of the country into a strong federation for the implanting in the minds of school children of the new ideals of fraternity and peace among the nations which are to rule the future. The American Association for International Conciliation, the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the American Society of International Law, and other organizations devoted wholly or in part to the cause of peace, have filled the year with their activities in a spirit of faith and loyalty to the greatest of all humanitarian movements of our day. In Europe, also, the same may be said of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, which has been greatly strengthened and helped by a subvention from the Carnegie Endowment; the Interparliamentary Union, through its bureau at Brussels and its groups in the various European capitals; the hundreds of peace societies struggling with unfaltering faith and courage, though with great odds against them, to undermine and break down the gigantic system of militarism which has so long cast its dark and ominous shadow over the continent of Europe, and the International Conciliation Association, with its headquarters at Paris. Nor must we forget Japan, which has in a few years forged forward to almost the very front of the movement, and whose most eminent and distinguished statesman, Count Okuma, considers it a privilege and an honor to serve as the president of the Japanese Peace Society. The briefest survey of the growth and activities of these various peace agencies leaves no doubt of the steady evolution of the forces which are ultimately to rule the world and banish war from among the societies of men. The institution of war, against which we are conduct-

ing our campaign for peace, is, however strong it may seem, a waning one, destined to perish. Reason, justice, love, the common weal, all demand and are all hastening its elimination. The cause in which we labor is already beginning to command the future.

*The General Outlook.*

After the difficulties and discouragements of the time are taken into full account, we are nevertheless compelled to believe that the forces which are making for justice, brotherhood, co-operation, and peace among the nations as for the most part within the nations, are clearly gaining the ascendancy over the powers of discord. The friends of peace may therefore continue their struggle with the well-grounded hope that the prophetic day is not far off when "the nations shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and learn war no more."

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary.*

---

## The International Mind.

By Nicholas Murray Butler.

Opening Address of Dr. Butler as Presiding Officer of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, May 15, 1912.

At the time of our gathering one year ago it was natural and almost inevitable that a note of congratulation and happy augury should be sounded. All the signs, both at home and abroad, seemed propitious, and those who had labored so long and so earnestly to promote the cause of international justice and international peace could reasonably feel that substantial progress toward the goal of their hopes had been made. Today we meet in a somewhat different atmosphere. Many of us find ourselves troubled by doubts and harassed by disappointment. Within sixty days after the Conference of 1911 had risen, two of the greatest, most powerful, and most enlightened nations known to history were widely believed to be on the verge of armed conflict about something which nobody was able to understand or to explain. The newspaper press of the world was filled with the most terrifying alarms. Charges and countercharges, suspicions and countersuspicions, were heralded all around the globe and the hearts of the lovers of peace with justice sank within them. All at once modern civilization seemed bankrupt, and the western world suddenly appeared as if approaching a cataclysm. Nevertheless, the oft-predicted contest did not take place. Strong, brave, enlightened men were at the helm of state, and they conducted their grave business with so much discretion, with so much tact, and with so much genuine statesmanship that the threatened danger was averted. Let us sincerely hope that it was averted forever.

It would be a pleasant task to tell in this company, if it were permissible, the detailed story of last summer's fateful work for war, and of what may well prove to have been last summer's epoch-making work for peace.

It is easy to run with the crowd and to follow the